



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

higher animals, invariably contains, during the latter periods of intra-uterine life, albuminous or nutritious matter, which undergoes digestion in the small intestines. He finds that the nature of this substance varies very much in different animals. In the earlier periods of foetal life, the stomach contains very little, if any, nutritious matter. He is disposed to consider the salivary glands as the source of the albuminous matter found in the stomach at later periods.

“Extracts of Letters from Captain Williams, first Assistant to the Commissioner of Arracan, and from Ensign Haukeu and Mr. Howe, Marine Assistant Commissioner, giving details of a curious phenomenon seen at sea off Ryook Phyoo.” Communicated by Viscount Mahon, F.R.S., Pres. S.A.

The appearance in question, seen between five and six o'clock in the evening of the 2nd of December 1845, was that of a large flame far out at sea, flickering several times for fifteen and twenty minutes, and suddenly ceasing. It was conjectured to have been either a large ship on fire, or a volcanic eruption; but no positive data exist for determining the question.

“On the Fossil Remains of the soft parts of Foraminifera discovered in the Chalk and Flint of the South-east of England.” By Gideon Algernon Mantell, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

By subjecting small portions of calcareous rock to the action of diluted hydrochloric acid, the calcareous earth and the shells it had enveloped were removed; the residue consisting of particles of quartz and of green silicate of iron; and also numerous remains of the soft parts of animalcules, chiefly Xanthidia and Rotaliæ. The organization of the latter appears, from the observations of Ehrenberg, to be very simple, and to have no relation with the Cephalopoda, as was formerly imagined. The body is enclosed within the shell, which is polythalamous, and it occupies not only the outer chamber, but also all the cells contemporaneously, and the shell is pierced all over with minute pores, through which tentacula protrude; and there are also several soft transparent feelers, or *pseudopodia*, which are instruments of locomotion. When the shell is removed by acid, the soft body is exposed, and is seen to extend to the innermost chamber; and there is a connecting tube occupying the place of the siphuncle of the nautilus, but which is the intestinal canal; for the cells are the receptacles of the digestive sacs or stomachs, in which monads, naviculæ, and other minute infusoria, which the animal had swallowed, may sometimes be observed. In the fossil remains, the appearance of the parts which the author supposes to be the digestive organs, is that of a series of bladders or sacs, composed of a tough flexible integument, and connected by a tube. These organs are more or less filled with a dark substance; those which are distended are always well-defined, while the empty ones are collapsed and disposed in folds, just as membranous pouches would appear under similar conditions. The sacs regularly diminish in